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BRITAIN IS BEWILDERED Squatter Movement Spreading Some Call It A "Revolution"

London, Sept. 14.

The British people are startled and bewildered by the squatter movement, an informal survey showed. Some, in all seriousness, speak of a Communist revolution. Some are outraged at the seizure of private property. Many sympathise with the squatters but question their good sense. Some—an organised minority, at least—applaud.

Few are as firm in their opinion as an elderly man who waved his cane at a squatter-occupied building and growled, "they ought to be dragged out and lined up by a wall"—or drivers who pooled their day's tips to buy food for the squatters.

By general agreement, this is Great Britain's greatest "Red scare" since the general strike of 1926 when the red flag waved occasionally and men of property formed vigilante bands to protect the social order.

Newsprinters, despite their tiny size, devote columns to the squatters. "Lawless" and "misguided" are the terms used on every editorial page except for that of the Communist "Daily Worker." The BBC gives the bare facts—unemotionally.

Many people think the movement will die out as the squatters get tired of camping out in borrowed "luxury" with few conveniences and drift back to the crowded, dingy quarters they came from—unless someone else has moved in while they were gone.

Yet a number of squatters threatened to battle the police or anyone else who tries to evict them without first finding out—by decent, living quarters—why didn't fight the war for the right to live like pigs, an ex-soldier said.

What could happen is a subject few people who are not squatters like to think about.

Sympathizers

Sympathizers today supplied food to some squatters in commandeered London buildings and a Communist leader declared that four more families have been smuggled into the Ivanhoe Hotel despite police guards.

Police and squatters in other exclusive neighbourhoods tried to sit each other out and additional buildings were occupied elsewhere in England.

More than 1,000 squatters in other seized London buildings grow cheerful over gifts of food passed in to them by sympathizers through windows, while police guards watched impassively.

Numerous University students were among the sympathizers.

Oxford

The Government's intensified anti-squatter campaign prevented new swoops upon London buildings, but squatters took over two private houses in Oxford and defying local authorities, occupied a small hospital in Halesworth, Suffolk.—Associated Press.

PRIORITY LIST FOR H.K. WIVES

The following names have been added to the priority list for wives returning to Hongkong.

No. 27B Mrs. Bone (wife of D.B. Bone, Talkoo Dockyard), 48A Mrs. Catharine Annie Cope (wife of Ships Master), 70A Constance Mary Fox (wife of Master Mariner), 82A Mrs. Dorothy R. Gash (wife of Ships Officer), 94A Mrs. Edith Brown (wife of Ships Officer), 94B Mrs. Gerard (wife of G. Gerard, Talkoo Dockyard), 94C Mrs. Dewar (wife of J.G.B. Dewar, Talkoo Dockyard), 94D Mrs. Ada Violet Groome (wife of E.L. Groome), 94E Mrs. Marion Adam Norris (wife of Foreman Plumber), 98B Mrs. Evelyn Constance Hope (wife of Estimator), 124A Mrs. Mary Gwanlian Elisabeth Frederick (wife of exchange broker), 180A Mrs. Catherine Grace (wife of architect), 188A Mrs. Stainton (wife of T.F. Stainton, Talkoo Dockyard), 188B Mrs. Florence Isabel Watson (wife of K.A. Watson), 140A Mrs. Kilbee (wife of L.D. Kilbee), 169A Mrs. Carol Robinson (daughter of John Robinson-Hells Bradley), 169B Mrs. Marjorie Hargrave (wife of Ships Officer), 181A Mrs. Anne Marie Walter (wife of E.A. Walter), 190A Mrs. Gwendoline May Lewis Fisher (wife of G.F. Fisher), 201A Mrs. Marion de Schipper (wife of temporary Govt. Servant), 274A Mrs. Marie Louis Fernandez Blackmore (wife of Civil Engineer), 279 Mrs. McColegan (wife of Mr. D. McColegan, Talkoo Dockyard), 32A Mrs. E.M. Keown, 40A Mrs. F.R. Cameron, 184A Mrs. J. Lumsden, 301B Mrs. L.E. Morris, 378A Mrs. E. McEl. Clarke.



Yesterday, the "China Mail" carried on its front page a photograph taken of a reunion in the Hong Kong Hotel of A.F. Evans, manager of the British Cigarette Co., W. C. Johnston, of the Treasury Dept., and G. W. Fallace, Lieut. R.N.V.R., with Wang Ki-nam, chief of the People's Army Division on Chung Pan Island, to which all three swam after escaping from the torpedoed Japanese hull-ship "Lisbon Maru" in October, 1942. They were the only ones to escape among the survivors. Today, the "Sunday Herald" presents another picture of the same three Britons—but one which, with its Chinese clothes and beards, is in sharp contrast with yesterday's photograph. This one was taken on their arrival in Kwollin, Kwangsi Province, in November, 1942. (Left to right), Mr. Evans, Mr. Johnston, Lieut. Fallace.

Sabotage Of Byrnes' Policy On Russia?

New York, Sept. 14.

American discussion of the speech last night by Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Henry Wallace, criticising British imperialism and rejecting any policy by the United States of "getting tough with Russia" centres on the possibility that it represents a reversal of the firm policy towards Russian expansionism advocated by the Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes.

The consensus, however, was that there would be no change in the Byrnes policy.

There is no question here but that Mr. Wallace's speech was intended to advocate a modification of Mr. Byrnes' stand against further concessions to Russian expansionism.

Friends of Mr. Wallace say categorically that he intended the speech to be a protest against the Byrnes foreign policy and call for a return to what Mr. Wallace believes to be the foreign policy of former President Roosevelt—that the United States should hold the balance between Britain and Russia and prevent rivalries of either from precipitating a major war in which the United States would be bound to be involved.

Old Rivals

There is an important and personal background to Mr. Wallace's speech which reduces its significance as a diplomatic statement of American foreign policy.

For years Mr. Wallace and Mr. Byrnes have been rivals as leaders of the Leftwing and Conservative wing of the Democratic Party in both foreign and domestic affairs and when Mr. Cordell Hull resigned Mr. Wallace made great endeavours to succeed him. It was Mr. Byrnes' candidature for the vice-presidential democratic nomination in 1944 which prevented Mr. Wallace from becoming Vice-President and eventually President of the United States as Mr. Truman with Mr. Byrnes' support was chosen by the Democratic Nominating Convention as a middle of the road compromise candidate between two bitter rivals.

Too Blunt

Sources close to Mr. Wallace deny the suggestion that his speech was purely political or "campaign oratory." He was making a real bid to change American foreign policy.

It is thought improbable that President Truman will seek to amend the present policy as that would involve a split in the American delegation to the Peace Conference, plunging the State Department into confusion.

Officials are astonished at the bluntness, and in some cases what they regard as the injustice, of Mr. Wallace's criticism that British imperialism is leading the United States into a war and at the "appealing" tone in his references to Russia.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Arab Delegates Confer

London, Sept. 14.

The Arab delegates to the Palestine conference met at 11 o'clock this morning in the Egyptian Embassy to consider the counterproposals to the British provincial autonomy plan which they will put forward when the conference reconvenes after a three-day break next Monday.

So far, the conference has been devoted after the formal meeting of opening speeches to hearing the statement of the British federal scheme for Palestine from Mr. George Hall, the Colonial Secretary, and the Arab objections to the scheme from each of the Arab delegates.

The Jewish organisations in London have not yet abandoned all hopes of coming to the conference at some stage and they are expected to explore further possibilities in private meetings tomorrow.

Today, being the Jewish Sabbath, no development from the Jewish side is expected.—Reuter.

JEEP THEFT

Manila, Sept. 14.

After the mayor of Manila had his jeep stolen, along with scores of other citizen victims, the Philippine House of Representatives today passed a bill fixing eight years imprisonment on conviction of auto theft. The thefts are believed to be the work of an organized gang or gangs.—Associated Press.

Curfew Lifted

Jerusalem, Sept. 14.

The curfew which was imposed on both Tel-Aviv and Jaffa yesterday, following the new outbreaks of violence, was lifted today.

Police said no further incidents have been reported in Jaffa where four persons, including three Arabs, were slain when an armed gang tried to rob the bank there, but a few more persons have been reported arrested in connection with the case.

Attacks on three banks occurred simultaneously at 11:35 hours and the police said they had information that the attackers planned later to rob the Arab National Bank in Jaffa. But the attacks were dispelled when the raid on the Jaffa Ottoman Bank was routed.

The casualties occurred when Jews in a car paused at the scene and fired on the crowd with tommy guns.

Police officers said that in Jaffa, six attackers were arrested while being set on by a mob of Arabs.—Associated Press.

SECOND QUAKE

Bombay, Sept. 13.

An earthquake shock of "very great intensity" at an origin of about 1,600 away was recorded here during the night. (A severe earthquake shock was recorded at West Bromwich, England, last night).—Reuter.

Vyshinsky Replies To Italian Challengers

Paris, Sept. 13.

M. Vyshinsky, the deputy Soviet Foreign Minister today described as a "grave distortion" a statement attributed to him at the Paris Conference which has already brought him two duel challenges and a written protest by the Italian delegation.

He was reported to have said last week: "The Italians are better at running than at fighting," and the Italian delegation in a letter circulated to the conference, expressed "most painful surprise that it should have been possible to make such a statement which reflects so unjustly on the honour of Italians who fought in the ranks of the Italian regular forces."

M. Vyshinsky's reply today, after taking cognisance of the Italian letter, continued: "Quite apart from the libellous character of the statement contained in this letter I think I should draw your attention to the fact that the quotation made in this letter is a gross distortion of part of my statement, which in fact reads as follows: 'And those facts go to show that the belauded Italian generals such as Graziani, Messe and the like were more used to running than fighting.'"

The facts he referred to were his accounts of the battles of 1945, when replying to claims he said were made by Italian spokesmen at the conference, that Italy had brought about the fall of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

M. Vyshinsky's letter today was distributed as a document to delegations and also sent to the Italian delegation. Reporters at the conference meeting heard the conference translator speaking in English quote M. Vyshinsky as using the phrase complained of.

The version which M. Vyshinsky gave to his letter is

Taxation Committee Appointed

His Excellency the Governor has appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Financial Secretary, to advise Government on matters concerning taxation. The membership of the Committee is as follows:—

The Hon. Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. A. Morse, C.B.E., the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, C.B.E., the Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie, Right Honourable Member and R. O. Hall, Bishop of Hong Kong, Mr. W. M. Thomson, Director of Supplies, Trade and Industry, Mr. Lawrence Kadoorie, Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee, Mr. Kwek Chan, Mr. Richard Lee, Dr. Y. S. Wan and Mr. E. W. Pudney (Secretary).

The full terms of reference of the Taxation Committee are: To review the present system of taxation and to advise what changes should be made in order that the revenue derived from taxation may be effectively increased during the current year, and in order that in the financial year 1947-48 the Colony may be enabled, as nearly as may be, to balance its budget.

To consider in particular: (a) what new sources of revenue are available for immediate utilisation, (b) what enhancement of the rates of existing taxation is practicable, (c) whether, and if so by what date, it will be expedient to replace the taxation now authorised by the War Revenue Ordinance by the introduction of an Income Tax.

To submit interim recommendations on any changes in taxation which in the opinion of the Committee should be introduced forthwith for the purpose of reducing to the greatest practicable extent and with the least possible delay the dependence of Hong Kong on His Majesty's Government for financial assistance in connection with the Colony's recurrent expenditure.

Written representations on the subject of taxation or applications to appear before the Committee are invited from members of the public. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Taxation Committee at the Colonial Secretariat, Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong.

MYSTERIOUS LIGHTS

Nancy, Sept. 14.

Mysterious "lights in the sky" streaking over Lorraine were reported again today by inhabitants of the region. Fast-moving objects were seen again last night over Nancy.—Associated Press.

Wartime Collaboration Still Intact

Washington, Sept. 14.

President Harry Truman disclosed today that the wartime military collaboration of the United States and Britain is to remain intact for a time.

The Chief Executive was asked at a new conference today if it could be assumed that the Combined Chiefs of Staff—the group of high military and naval commanders of the two nations who collaborated in planning and prosecuting the second world war—would continue in existence until the war's end is officially proclaimed.

President Truman replied "sure," but denied that the present visit of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery is significant.—Associated Press.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR TANGIER

Gibraltar, Sept. 14.

An unofficial report here said a detachment of the First Battalion Liverpool Scottish Regiment left Gibraltar for Tangier today on board a British destroyer to suppress Moorish demonstrations there. The local military quarters maintain secrecy over the reported movement.

Moorish demonstrations have been reported from Tangier during the past week. Last Saturday about 1,000 Moors demonstrated to demand "Morocco for the Moors."

This demonstration, reported to be peaceful, followed a similar incident in a town in Spanish Morocco.

On Thursday a procession of 800 Moors demonstrated in and around the Kasbah to protest against the "inequality in pay between Moorish and European police, the alleged ill-treatment of Moorish women, the increased prostitution, unemployment caused and the lack of educational facilities for poor Moors."—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT BOYCOTT

Darban, Sept. 13.

In a letter to the committee which is planning the arrangements for the Royal visit to Darban next year, the Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress says it was "most unreasonable" to expect Indians to participate in any rejoicing or celebrations in honour of Royalty. The letter suggests that the Royal visit should be postponed until there was "peace and goodwill in South Africa."—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

An anticyclone is situated to the NE of Japan. Pressure is also high over NW China, over Borneo and over Formosa. A deep depression is moving W across Tungking and another is moving E across the Sea of Japan. A trough of low pressure connects these across SE China and Korea.

Forecast:—Moderate S winds, cloudy with bright intervals and scattered showers; very warm.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum:—88.6 deg. Fah. Minimum:—76 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity:—91%. Sunshine:—8.3 hours. Rainfall:—Nil.

GI Found Strangled

Gorizia, Sept. 14.

The body of an unidentified man, believed to be an American soldier, who had been strangled with a piece of wire wound five times around his neck, was found today a few miles northwest of Gorizia, the United States 88th Division announced.

The body, clad only in shorts, was partially buried in a shallow grave. On one hand was a ring of the United States Third Infantry Division. A small spade was found near the grave.

The body was moved to the 391st Division Hospital at Udine, where an autopsy was made. Pending the autopsy, the 88th Division announcement said that the precise time of death could not be fixed other than that the body had probably lain there one to three weeks.

The body was found by a woman who was gathering wood near the back of a stream about 200 yards from a main road. She saw a hand protruding from the underbrush and called her son who dug up the body.—Associated Press.

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TUE: Hongkong-Manila

WED: Hongkong-Canton-Shanghai

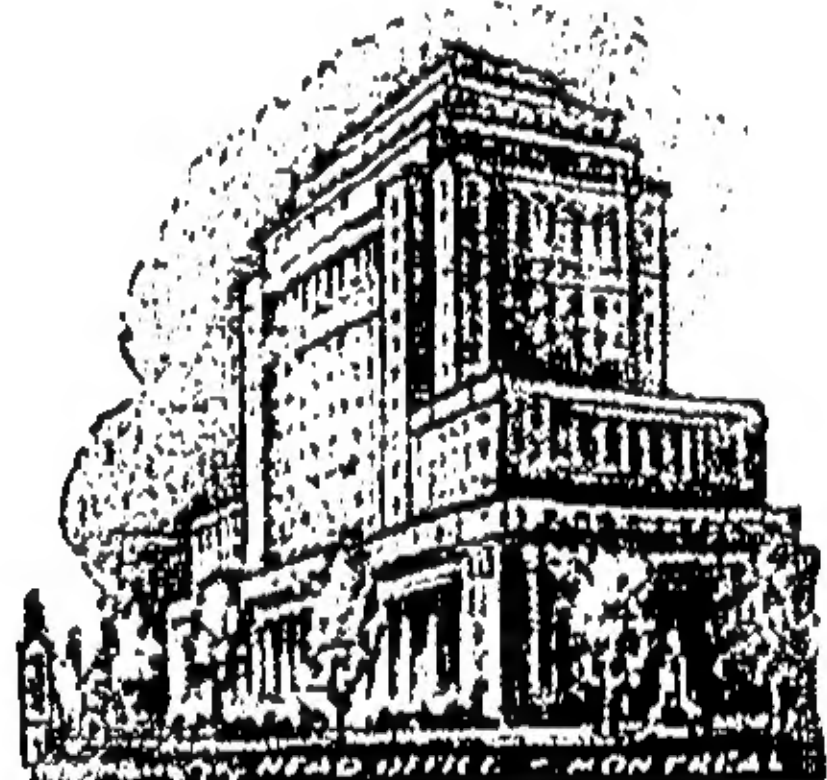
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ACCUMULATING
ARREARS

One very simple consideration, it ought to be outside controversy, is at the bottom of a good deal of the troubles from which the world suffers. When great and complex matters are concerned nothing is more inefficient and dilatory than a time-table without a time-limit. When this loose principle applies to several overlapping authorities more or less dependent on each other, the accumulation of arrears becomes vast, and the prospect of further delays unending. No soothing words can be used when we remind ourselves that the real alternatives at stake are the salvation or perdition of mankind. Congestion and procrastination in the world's major business are like a solid and sustained traffic-block extending from the Post Office to the Bank, and without the authoritative supervision of the police. What is wanted is a fundamental reform of procedure if we cannot count as yet upon some deep change of heart and temper with the restored amity of the Big Four. What we have are rivalries springing from the spirit of the war. What we need, far above everything else, is a common spirit of victory for peace. The whole machinery for lasting world settlement, as contemplated at San Francisco, has been thrown out of gear. It is a satire on planning that events, in peace as in war, so often decline to work out according to plan. So in this case. The five treaties under discussion at the Luxembourg Palace, and in the more confidential meetings of the Foreign Ministers and their deputies, only touch the fringe of the supreme questions of peace and security. It is now said on credible authority that the Paris Conference will drag out until October, and perhaps to near the end of that month. Then what of the effective status of the United Nations, or at least what of the General Assembly? Unmistakably that organization is relegated to the background. Originally its resounding programme for this very month was to refresh the imagination, deepen the conscience and renew the purpose of the bulk of mankind. Instead the performance of that major part may be postponed for a long interval. True, doubtless, that on Sept 23, the General Assembly in due form will foregather in New York. But we are no longer encouraged to think that either Mr. Byrnes or Mr. Bevin will make reverberating appeals there on the world's cause of "peace and security," and on the urgent means to that end. A more modest agenda is to be substituted. When the Assembly in a short session has put its own routine matters in order, it will be adjourned to some date in the early part of next year. Strong and perhaps confidential reasons must have persuaded Mr. Bevin, Mr. Byrnes and their Governments. No one is entitled to criticise the judgment which has guided that choice. The result none the less is a serious though silent blow to the great representative body of 50 nations incorporated together by the San Francisco Charter. Instead of playing the memorable and salutary part that was confidently proclaimed for it a few months ago, by the Governments of Britain and America, the Assembly on the new programme seems likely to stand almost effaced during one of the most critical periods in the history of Europe. It could bring nothing to bear at present but moral power and the reasoned force of recommendations by overwhelming majorities. But by these means— if handled with control and ability as well as with earnestness and eloquence—full debates in the world's forum at New York, during this autumn, might have brought more light and impulsion to the dominant questions of principle and practice. They cannot be dealt with by the four Foreign Ministers or by a body like the Paris Conference, limited both in composition and scope. They are the questions of penetrating significance for the whole destinies of the human race. They are Hadlet's soliloquy universally applied. They involve the "To Be or Not To Be" of all mankind.

"They Had Seen With Their Own Eyes Ancient,
Familiar and Homely Things Turned to Ash and Rubble"

SECRETS OF THE CENSORSHIP

By Rear-Admiral GEORGE
P. THOMSON, Chief Press Censor

Towards the beginning of the war Mr. Morrison went up to the London manager of a Chicago newspaper which had been a consistent good friend of this country and said, "Ah, Mr. X., so nice to see you again. Let me think, I never can remember what newspaper you work for—Chicago Tribune, isn't it?"

Now the Chicago Tribune is not exactly noted for its friendly sentiments towards England, and the journalist therefore determined to get his own back.

Meeting Mr. Morrison again some time later at an official function he went up to him saying, "Ah, how d'you do? Let me see, it is Mr. Morrison, isn't it? I always confuse you with Oswald Mosley!"

Mr. Morrison remembered the trick he had dropped at their previous meeting and roared with laughter at this tit-for-tat.

Difficult Job

One of the most difficult jobs I had to do was to decide, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Security and the Air Ministry, how much the Press could safely publish about the results of enemy air attacks on this country.

We had, on the one hand, to try to satisfy the natural desire of the inhabitants of a town which had been raided that their menfolk at the front and their relatives and friends in other parts of the country should know what they had endured.

They had seen with their own eyes ancient, familiar, and homely things turned to heaps of ash and rubble; they knew with what resolution and courage they and the ordinary folk around them had stood up to it, and they wanted the whole world to know.

Then, too, it would have been fatal to have allowed nothing but German news of the raids to be told. Dr. Goebbels did not wait until the reports of German pilots had been carefully examined before he put out news of a raid. His radio stations reported at once that London or Birmingham had been devastated.

On the other hand, it was most important that the British Press and radio should not give the enemy information of which he was in need. We had to avoid confirming which town had been hit if there was doubt about whether the Germans knew.

Information

We had to conceal from him how effective his bombs were. Thus a photograph showing where a bomb had pierced the top three storeys of a building would tell him the penetrating power of that particular type of bomb.

Similarly, the statement that a bomb had exploded in the air would inform him that some of his time-fuses were faulty. Stories about unexploded bombs would let him know his airmen were dropping "duds."

Also it was essential that he should not know which factories he had hit and how badly they were damaged. To state that a factory had been missed, or that bombs had not stopped production, was simply to invite the German bombers to have another go at them.

The force of this argument was realised by the citizens of York, who protested when I released a report that York Minister had not been hit.

By October 1941 I had a list of nine important war factories which the enemy thought had all been destroyed by the Luftwaffe.

I therefore gave orders that these factories were never to be mentioned at all—except in advertisements, which gave no clue because firms advertised to keep public goodwill even when they were not producing goods for sale.

Altogether you will see that my problem was to strike a balance. I allowed reports to be published of the town or area which had been raided as soon as the Air Ministry were satisfied that the Germans knew it. This was usually given on the morning after the raid.

Rein Deflected

The German pilots, however, were normally guided by a wireless beam, and we were often able to deflect this beam. That is why sometimes you had to be content with the news that "A town in the Midlands" was raided last night.

But even when the name of

the raided town was published next morning, damaged or destroyed buildings (other than those of direct military importance, which were banned indefinitely) were not allowed to be named or located until about a month afterwards. By that time the Germans could not possibly work out on which raid the building had been damaged.

This was especially important during September 1940, when they were trying to destroy the London railways and railway stations and so to cut the capital off from the rest of the country, ready for the invasion which they were planning.

To have told the Germans that they had hit Madame Tussaud's on the previous night might well have given them just the information they required to come and bomb Baker-street Station on the following night—in other words, that pilot Johann Smidt, who had been over that part of London, had let go his bomb 50 yards too much to the right.

And as these air raids were intended to destroy our industrial life and our morale, reports of serious dislocation of public services or of large numbers of people evacuating a town were never published.

Amusing Side

Gas supplies in a house or street could be stated to have been cut off but not the supply of the whole town. That would have been an incentive to the enemy to come again the next night and complete the disorganisation he had caused, with the consequent danger of panic and despair.

Another difficulty was the reports of court cases concerning offences during air raids—looting, etc. Unless the town had been recently raided more than once the locality of the court and of the air raid had to be cut out. The date of the raid was, of course, always deleted.

But the air raids had their amusing side in the midst of all the tragedy. Reporters risked their lives night after night to pick up news of a raid and to give readers an accurate picture of it next morning, within the limits of censorship rules.

I remember one story that came to the censors. It had been told to a reporter by an air raid warden immediately after it took place.

A bomb had made a fairly good mess of a house in London, but the rescue parties had dragged several people out of the ruins unhurt.

"My grandfather hasn't been rescued yet," said one of them, a young woman. "I know he is in the house last night. He's very deaf and probably hasn't heard you."

So the rescue party went on searching and came upon an old man, half buried under timber and rubble, in a very small room.

He was got out and seemed none the worse.

"Can't understand what's happened," he shouted. "I pulled out that chain and the 'ole 'ouse fell down atop of me."

Annie's Age

Once a new censor received a report of a raid in which it was stated:

"Mrs. A, her daughter Annie, aged 14, and her sister, the wife of Lt-Col. A, commanding the 7th Battalion of the X-shires, who had just given birth to a baby, were injured."

Correct censoring of this was simply to delete "7th" and make it read "a battalion."

Instead, the censor deleted from "and her sister" down to "X-shires."

The editor protested that this made the story not only incomplete, but impossible, as girls of 14 don't usually have babies. "All right," said the censor, "we'll alter Annie's age to 19." But at that point an appeal was made to me and I was able to set the matter right.

We had reports from our secret agents in Germany as early as April 1943 that the enemy was developing a long-range bombardment weapon.

Photographs from reconnaissance aircraft soon established that a weapon of this kind was being developed at Peenemuende, on the Baltic, and during the winter of 1942-43 contraband launching sites along the north coast of France were discovered and frequently bombed.

Early reports indicated that the secret weapon had an explosive charge of 12 tons, and preparations were made for a large exodus from London and for Government departments to carry on their work in deep shelters.

Doodle-Bug

We were uncertain whether the weapon was to be a sort of pilotless jet-propelled aircraft or a gigantic rocket, but by January 1944 Mr. Morrison was able to tell editors confidentially that we knew it was to be a pilotless plane with an explosive charge of much less weight than had at first been expected—about a ton, in fact.

During the doodle-bug period, which began on the night of June 12-13, 1944, a hotel near the Ministry of Information had all its windows blown in by the blast from a V1 in the early hours; wardens and hotel staff went round the rooms looking for casualties.

In one bedroom a man was lying on his bed covered with glass and plaster.

"I think he's all right," exclaimed a warden as he scraped away the glass and rubble from the body. "He's still breathing and I can't see any signs of injury."

At that moment the "body" lifted itself up from the bed and shouted: "Why the blazes are you waking me up at this time of night?" He had had a very merry time the evening before, and had slept through it all.

The flying bomb attacks introduced new censorship problems. An enemy pilot, with flares and the fires caused, had some idea of where his bombs were falling, but the flying bomb was to all intents and purposes a shell fired from a fixed gunsite.

Useless

Moreover, it was a very inaccurate weapon—a good shot fell within four miles of the point aimed at—and was thus useless except when aimed at an enormous target like London. Many flying bombs never reached our coast at all; others pursued an erratic course and fell anywhere in the south of England.

To avoid giving the enemy information with which he could correct his range and deflection we had to prevent him knowing what proportion of his flying bombs fell within the London area.

The damage resulting from a flying-bomb was there described as in "Southern England."

This made it very difficult for the censors, as it was often impossible not to guess from the nature of the damaged building and the facts in a story that the bomb must have fallen in the London area.

When the rocket arrived in September 1944 things became still more difficult. For the rocket was even more inaccurate than the flying-bomb. It was fired at extreme range from sites in Holland, went 60 miles up into the stratosphere, and had a speed of well over 2,500 miles an hour.

Fell Short

A very large percentage of rocket shells never reached London but fell short, well to the East. Most of the remainder fell in the East End of London, though freak shots hit Central London and the West End.

We therefore decided that, as in the case of parachute mines—banned to prevent the enemy from knowing where they went off—there must be no reports in the Press of any rocket incidents.

This absence of reports completely mystified the enemy, who did not even know whether his rockets were landing in England. For this reason he dared not follow his usual practice of basing that London was now being devastated.

After two or three weeks, however, he could restrain his impatience no longer; he put out a report on the Berlin radio that his new secret weapon had demolished Euston station.

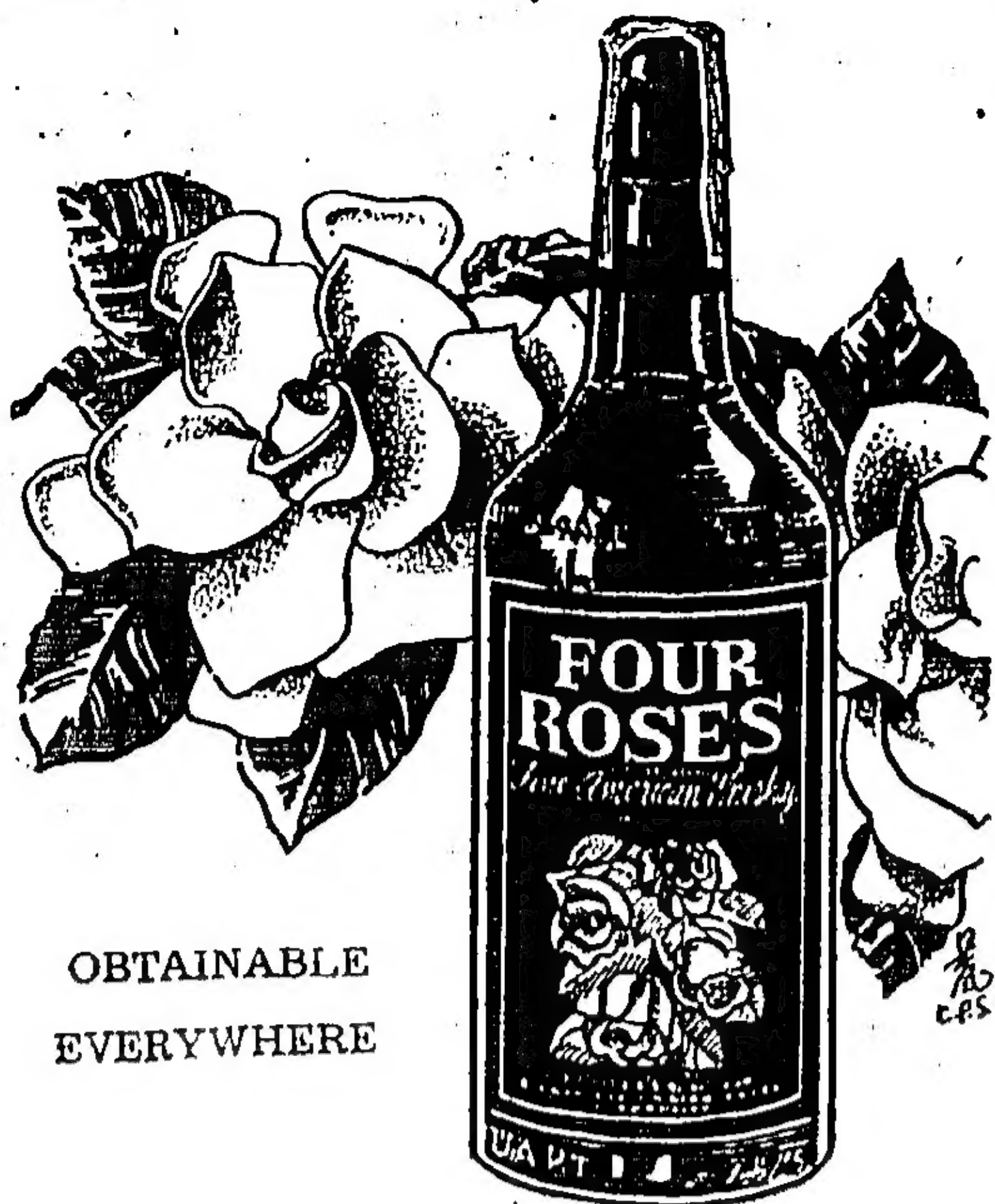
We were now to deny this wholly untrue "fishing" report and admit that we knew that rockets were being fired at us?

In the absence of my Minister, Mr. Brendan Bracken, who was away in the Province, I had to attend a meeting of Ministers held to discuss this question.

Mr. Herbert Morrison pointed out that the rockets were causing no panic or real anxiety among the population and I reported to the Ministers that editors were in full agreement with the policy of silence.

It was therefore decided that the German report should be ignored and that I should inform the Press that they were to continue to say nothing about the rocket attacks.

(Continued on Page 3)



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EVERYWHERE

L. RONDON & CO., SUCCRS.
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AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING STORES

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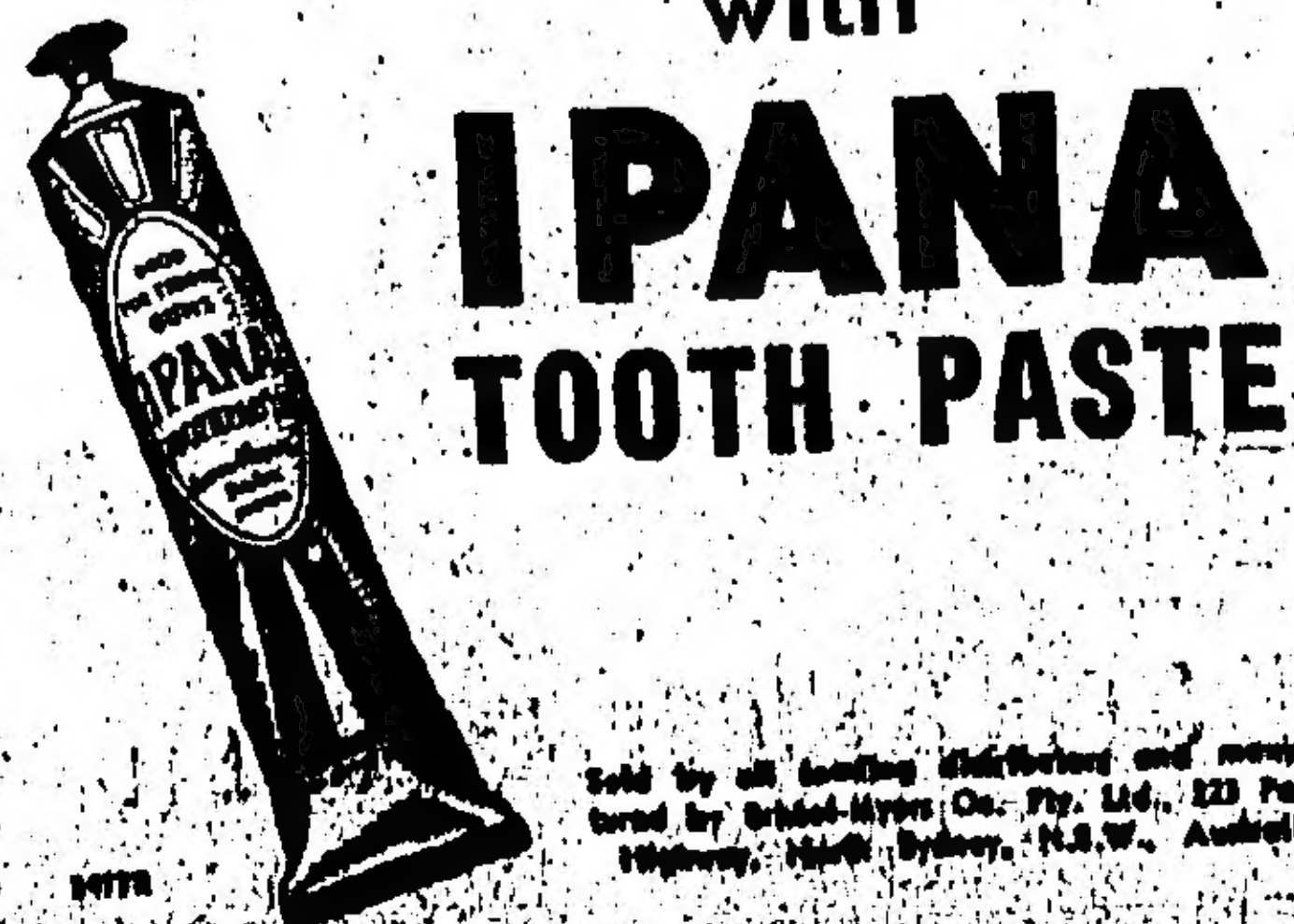
QUEEN'S RESTAURANT

29, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

DELICIOUS FOOD
SUPERIOR LIQUEUR
COLD BEER
PROMPT SERVICE



Make
Your teeth
White and Sparkling
with



IPANA
TOOTH PASTE

Sold by all leading chemists and grocers.
Imported by Sui-Hing Co. Ltd., 223 Pacific
Highway, 1946, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Piece-Goods Export Ban

An Order was published in yesterday's Government Gazette Extraordinary prohibiting the export of all kinds of piece-goods from Hong Kong.

A Government spokesman explaining the order said it had been found that yarn originally intended for China's relief programme was being smuggled out of China into Hong Kong and manufactured into piece-goods for export elsewhere. The Chinese Government appealed to the Hong Kong Government to assist in preventing this traffic which was having a damaging effect on China's economy and depriving her of part of her share of world supplies. The Hong Kong Government agreed to assist by introducing the present order.

It was pointed out that certain types of piece-goods of other than Chinese origin could continue to be exported under licence.

PRESUMPTION OF DEATH

An application for leave to presume the death of Mr. William Peritt, master of No. 139, Waterloo Road, was granted by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court yesterday by the deceased's adopted daughter, Miss Pansy Peritt.

Mr. D. L. Strellitt, solicitor for Bruton & Co., submitted the application for Miss Peritt and read out her affidavit and that of Mr. William Richard Hillyer, Deputy Shipping Master.

According to Miss Peritt's affidavit, the late Mr. Peritt made his last Will and Testament on July 15, 1941, in the offices of Messrs. Geo. K. Hall Bruton whereby she was appointed Executrix.

Miss Peritt last saw her adopted father at 7 p.m. on Dec. 8, 1941, when he advised her to remain at home for fear of the Japanese and he went to Hong Kong to perform some land duty. Since then, nothing had been heard of him.

Early in 1943, Mr. Humphreys, a friend of her adopted father's, told her that Mr. Peritt had died in the Naval Hospital in Wanchai. She gathered that he had died on or about Dec. 25 shortly after the fall of Hong Kong as a result of violence by Japanese troops.

Later, in the company of Mr. Humphreys, she visited the grave yard in the Naval Hospital and found a small wooden board on which she saw "W. Peritt, Master Mariner, Age 73".

Mr. Hillyer's affidavit stated that on Dec. 25, 1941, Mr. Frederick Percival Lanfesty, of the Harbour Office, who later died at Stanley on or about Dec. 25 near the Naval Hospital after he had been badly beaten by Japanese troops.

The programme will be as follows: Overture "Hamlet" played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati. The Nutcracker Suite with Leopold Stokowski conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra. "Aurora's Wedding" Ballet Music played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Efreim Kurtz. Symphony No. 6 in B Minor (Pathétique) with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and Wilhelm Furtwangler.

A Forces Service is held at the Club every Sunday evening at 8.

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Plans For Setting Up Of 9 New Youth Clubs

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Plans for the setting up of nine new youth clubs are now being discussed by the Boys and Girls Association. General Secretary Mr. J. Milne told me yesterday: "Twenty thousand dollars is the sum estimated for the cost of erecting the centres. When the Association is able to lay out that figure the clubs will be built."

At the present time, 250 of Hong Kong's poorest children spend six evenings a week in the Colony's eight youth clubs—but ten times that number are waiting to join. Each club can only accept thirty members owing to limitation of space and many children are turned away each day.

Most of the children arrive at the clubs without any education and they are given elementary lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic and a general knowledge of hygiene. A paid knowledge of English speaking Chinese—acts as organiser and is responsible to the Association for the smooth running of the club. The leader also arranges indoor games and the serving of one free meal to each child every day of the week except Sunday when the clubs are closed. A number of the children are allowed to sleep on the premises because they have nowhere else to go and they now look upon the clubs as their homes.

The monthly cost of running all eight clubs is two thousand dollars and this includes the provision of food.

The children receive regular medical attention and are occasionally sent to the hospital or clinic by the medical inspectors through a scheme which enables them to receive free treatment. Most of the ailments which the children suffer from are the result of under nourishment.

"A few of the children who visit the clubs are shoe shine boys," said Mr. Milne yesterday, "but most of them do not have jobs. Now and then we have been able to place them with families as house boys."

A large percentage of the children in Hong Kong have no comradeship or recreation except that in the life of the street. Among the number of children of poor families in Hong Kong the juvenile crime rate is not in the least surprising. Their home life is a bad space shared with several others, their recreation, hanging about in the streets, and many of them have to support their parents at an age when in other countries they would be beginning their education.

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Sino-British Club

There has been a change in the arrangements for the next meeting of the Sino-British Club, which is to take place at St. John's Hall, Garden Road, 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday. The talk on "English Music" by Father Ryan had been postponed to the following meeting, and instead members of the Club, their friends, and any members of the general public who wish to attend, will be the guests of the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Co-Operatives.

The International Committee, which is meeting at Hong Kong, issued an invitation to the Sino-British Club, and the Club Committee were delighted to take advantage of this opportunity to bring together Chinese and British people interested in one of the outstanding movements in modern China.

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DYNAMITE STOLEN

A cargo of 230 cases of dynamite, valued at £1,200, was reported lost or stolen Friday afternoon from lighters tied up at Stonecutter's Island.

The dynamite was in wooden green-coloured ammunition boxes marked "Noble's Plastic Explosives."

More Price Controls

A number of commodities have been added to the Price Control, as follows:—

Cigarettes: Max. Retail Price.
"Ark Royal" (per tin of 50's) \$ 2.25
"Lion" Cigarettes (per tin of 50's) 2.00
"Lion" Cigarettes (per pkt. of 10's)40
"Paymaster" Cigarettes (per pkt. of 10's)40

Foodstuffs & Milk:
Cow & Gate Milk Food (per 2 lb. Packing) \$ 7.50
Cow & Gate Milk Food (per 1 lb. Packing) 4.00

Patent & Other Medicines:
"Ene" Effervescent Salt (per 8 oz. bottle) \$10.00
"Ene" Effervescent Saline (per 2 oz. bottle) 3.10
Sulfaguanidine (any make) (per tablet)25

Soft Drinks:
"Green Spot" Orangeade (per 8 oz. bottle) \$.30
"Green Spot" Orange Juice (per 8 oz. bottle)80
"Green Spot" Orange Juice (per 4 oz. glass)50
"Green Spot" Orange Juice (per 5 oz. glass)60
"Green Spot" Orange Juice (per 6 oz. glass)70
"Green Spot" Orange Juice (per 8 oz. glass)80

The price of Kiwi foot polish has been amended to 45 cents per 1½ oz. tin.

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The price

"SLAP HIM FOR PUNISHMENT AND WE'LL CALL IT SQUARE"

George Phillips Gregg, 53, sea man, was committed to the House of Detention for a period of two weeks when he pleaded guilty before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday to having stowed away on the ss "San Boston" at Singapore. The Magistrate ruled that Gregg's detention could end with his signing ship's articles for another voyage.

lotted the amount of work to be done each day. The working party was divided into three groups, one British, one Canadian and one Volunteers. The men were given five to ten minutes rest every hour and there was a break for lunch. Col. Tokunaga came to inspect the work and said that it was proceeding at too slow a pace. He said that the men must be made to work by number.

He arranged for glasses to be supplied to a Mr. Wm. Hewitt who was having eye trouble. He also did his utmost to arrange for the prompt delivery of Red

"Glen Strac," Mr. F. I. Ashworth gave evidence of having caught accused in the act of trying to take the cloth out of No. 1 Hatch. The ship is berthed at Holyhead Wharf.

It was, however, stipulated in the Convention that within the City of Kowloon the Chinese officials stationed there should

Latest departures from the Peninsula included I. E. de Sherbinin, Lieut. J. E. Endeau, M. Van Pelt, R. Smith, Marsh and R. Dunn, S/Sgt. O. McKel T/Sgt. H. Blumms, Miss L. H. Sun

Prices of admission:—\$2 and \$1.20. Service Men \$1.20. Proceeds will be donated

Hongkong, 10th Sept. 1946

67 QUEENS ROAD C

There is

EXTRA

nourishment for you
in this amazing

**FOOD
TONIC**

**World's Richest
source of
MINERAL
SALT!**

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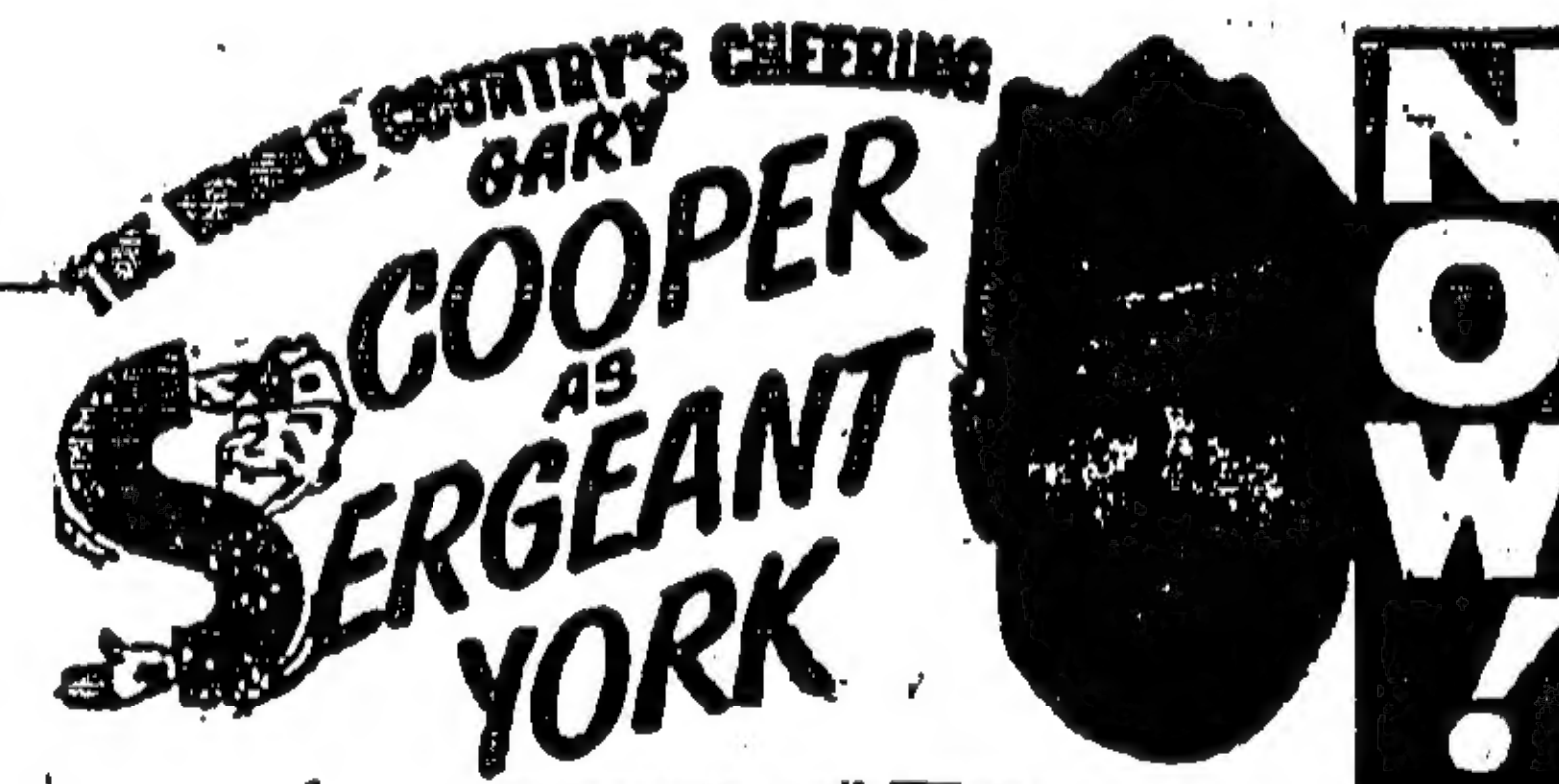
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Upon the Story of Sergeant York • A Story by John Stone • A World War Film National Film



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In A Man's Arms She Was Tender And Lovely!
Up In Arms Against Injustice She Was A Fury!



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"IMMORTAL SERGEANT"

Starring Henry Maureen Thomas
FONDA OHARA MITCHELL
NEXT CHANGE

"SKY RACKET"
with HERMAN BRIX

Major Boon Explains His Camp Duties

London, Sept. 14.

Major Cecil Boon, continuing his evidence in his court martial here today, said he was appointed Liaison Officer of the Prisoner of War Camp after the departure of General Maltby, General Officer Commanding of the Hong Kong Garrison.

He said that when he paraded with other officers to leave for another camp, a Japanese non-commissioned officer pulled his sleeve and told him to go back to the camp with him. He could not speak any Japanese.

Back in the camp, the Japanese Commandant told him that from then the camp was under military law and that all orders would be given by the Japanese military authority and that nobody in the camp had authority to issue orders. He would be required to pass on Japanese orders, to see that they were carried out and report if they were not.

Major Boon was told to cast away from his mind any idea that his General, or senior officers, commanded him any longer, or that his government could help him. He could have no discretionary powers and all orders had to be carried out in full.

Last Chance

Referring to a search of prisoners by the Japanese, Major Boon said: "The General Officer Commanding told me he had warned me before that I was responsible for preventing communications with people outside the camp. This was the last chance I would have. If there were any more instances of communications outside I and my staff would be sent away to a place from where we would never come back to the camp again."

The G.O.C. asked me: "What are your relations with the rest of the camp?" I told him they were very bad. They blamed me for everything, and I cannot make them understand that orders from the Liaison Officer were from the Japanese."

Major Boon said he asked to be relieved of the job but without success.

Put In Cell

The Commandant told him that under Japanese military law punishment was more severe than in the British Army. He said: "I can kill you now and no one can ask us what has become of you. The future of the camp will depend largely on the behaviour of the

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
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The story of 4 fates... 8 lives... any one of which could be Yours!

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Barbara STANWICK.
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SQUATTERS SET FASHION

Paris, Sept. 13.

The British squatters movement may spread to France next month, according to a resolution adopted today by the "Federation of Tenants in the Paris Region," which claims 30,000 members and is reported to have Communist backing.

The Federation's Executive committee expressed its sympathy and that of all French tenants with the British squatters, and announced that it intended to hold a congress of homeless people at the end of October.—Reuter.

Changes In The Sudan

Khartoum, Sept. 13.

Far-reaching changes are reliably understood to have been recommended by two sub-committees of the Sudan administration conference, which is considering the future method of the administration of Sudan.

The question has an important bearing on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty talks.

The changes include the setting up of an All-Sudan General Assembly, possessing legislative, financial and administrative powers, replacing the Northern Sudan Advisory Council and changing the Governor-General's Council into an Executive Council of 18 members, nine being elected by the Assembly.

The Sudan Government statement emphasised that the recommendations have not yet been considered by the full conference which, after considering them, will report to the Governor-General.

Insofar as the constitution of Sudan was affected by the recommendations, no administrative changes could be carried out without the approval of Britain and Egypt—the two condominium powers.—Reuter.

No Protests

Major Boon said he received his instructions from the Japanese Commandant's office every morning and evening. He, himself, only issued details arising from the original order.

Mr. Slade—Every order was issued by the Commandant?

Major Boon—Yes.

After an officer prisoner had been beaten up by the Japanese for protesting about the work done by prisoners, said Major Boon, he was told by the Japanese that protests were prohibited under Japanese military law and that he was not to forward any protests at all.

Questioned further about working parties, Major Boon said that if the correct numbers of men of suitable category could not be obtained, they had to be made up from low graded men. These, however, would be "marked up" by a medical officer so that some men were in parties whose slips were marked "C". A medical unit of three men and a stretcher went with each party.

He had seen men returning on stretchers.

Searches Denied
Mr. Slade—A man who died after working party might have been wrongly graded.

Major Boon—Yes.

Mr. Slade—Can you think of any way a moribund person could be sent on a working party, except one who had been passed by the medical authorities?

Major Boon—No.

The accused denied that he had made searches of the camp on his own initiative. Escape and communication outside, he said, were "phobias" with the Japanese and were the reason underlying all their searches. Hearing was then adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

MALAYAN VETERAN DEAD

London, Sept. 13.

A former Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, who at over 70 worked as a farm labourer during the war, has died at his home near Guildford, Surrey.

He was Mr. Edward Shaw Hose, of Normandy, Surrey. He had held many high appointments in the Malay Civil Service, including those of Chief Secretary of the Government of the Federated Malay States, Colonial Secretary to the Straits Settlements and Officer Administering the Government of the Straits Settlements before he was appointed High Commissioner for the Malay States in 1939.

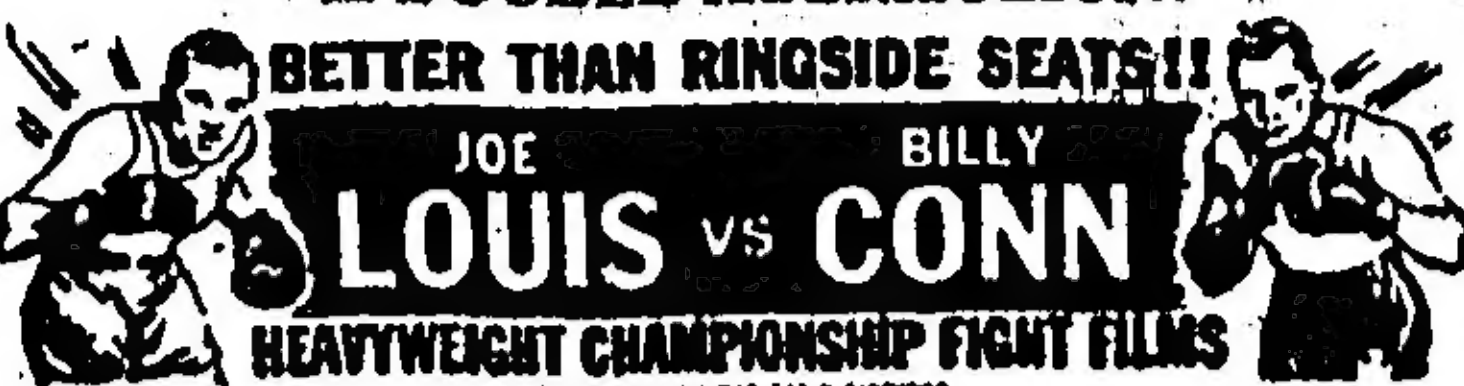
Mr. Hose took up farm work during the war although he was a sick man.—Reuter.

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

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DINA HOUSE,
HONG KONG

BRIDGE NOTES

It doesn't always pay to be niggardly. With that much as a clue, we'll leave the rest to our corps of bridge detectives:

South, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable
S Q 7 4
H Q 7 3
D A 10 7 5 3
C 6 8

S 10 6 3 N S K J 9 2
H 8 4 2 W E H K 10 9 8
D Q 6 4 2 S E D 8
C Q 10 7 S J 9 8 2

S A 8 5
H A J 5
D K J 9
C A K 8 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1C Pass 1D Pass
2NT Pass 3NT Pass
Pass Pass

West opened the defence of diamonds. South winning with the nine. The King of diamonds found East discarding a heart, and on the Jack of diamonds (which followed next and held the trick) East discarded a spade. The rest of dummy's diamonds were good, but South found himself unable to get over to them. He led the Jack of hearts, but East refused to win the trick. Then he led a spade to dummy's Queen, but East took the trick and returned a club. South ducked, and East took the club ten and returned a heart. That killed dummy's last chance for an entry, and he could make only eight tricks.

A bridge crime has been committed, and it's up to you to spot the criminal and name the crime. See if you can do it before you read on.

South was the criminal and his crime occurred at the very first trick. He was too niggardly in winning the first trick with the nine. With the ten of diamonds in the dummy, South's Jack and nine of diamonds were equal in value; so South could have won the first trick with his Jack without losing anything by it. Then upon leading West, he could have led the nine next and won the dummy with dummy's ten. That would have put the lead in dummy to cash two more diamond tricks. There's a big difference between making your contract with an overtrick and being set one trick!

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SAILINGS TO"TSINAN" Shanghai Noon 15th Sept.
"KWEIYANG" Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 15th Sept.
"FOOCHOW" Shanghai 2 p.m. 17th Sept.
"NANCHANG" (No Passengers) Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin 2 p.m. 19th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"NANCHANG" Singapore & Saigon 15th Sept.
"HANYANG" Tientsin, Tsingtao & Swatow
24th Sept.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"TATSHAN" Sails 10 a.m. 15th Sept.
Arrives 1.30 p.m. 17th Sept.
Sails noon 19th Sept.
Arrives 2.30 p.m. 21st Sept.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U. K. SERVICE

Sailing	For
"ATREUS" 17th Sept.	Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.
"PROMETHEUS" late Sept.	do
Arriving	From
"BENRINNES" 26th Sept.	U.K. via Straits
"THESEUS" 22nd Sept.	do
"SAMOA" 28th Sept.	do
"SAMAFRIC" Early Oct.	do
"ANTIOCHUS" Early Oct.	do

NEW YORK SERVICE

Sailing	For
"GLAUCUS" 3rd week Oct.	New York

Agents:

AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Sailing

Sailing	For
"YUNNAN" 3rd week Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne.

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Subject to alteration without Notice.

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Loading for Singapore and Penang 23rd September

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Parcel No. 2—\$25	Parcel No. 3—\$25
1 lb. tin Drippings	1 lb. tin Honey
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1 lb. tin Camp Pie	1 lb. tin Meat Pie
1 lb. tin Mixed Fruits	1 lb. tin Mixed Fruits
1 lb. tin Cocoa	1 lb. tin Jelly Crystals
1 lb. tin Condensed Milk	1 lb. tin Pastry Mixtures
1 lb. tin Jelly Crystals	1 lb. tin Plum Pudding
1 lb. tin Sunshine Milk	1 lb. tin Peach Jam
1 lb. tin Palmolive Soap	1 lb. tin Marmalade

Alternative packages available, from \$25.00 to \$32.00
For further particulars call, write, or phone:—**UNITED CIRCLE TRADING COMPANY**Room 60, Third Floor, French Bank Building
(Between d'Indochine & Sino Entrance)
Tel. 24441, Queen's Rd. Central (opposite Battery Path)**Good Prospects For Bristles**

London, Sept. 14.

There is such a great demand for hog bristles in Britain and the Empire accentuated by the building boom, that China is assured of a virtually unlimited market for some time to come, writes "Great Britain and the East."

New York Exchanges

New York, Sept. 13.

American A/C Sterling 4.03-7/16, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, On Sweden 27.82, 27.85, France 84, 84 1/2, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 24.15 offered, Spain 9.20, Portugal 4.04, 4.00, Australia 3.23, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.02 1/2, British East Africa 20.25, India 30.29, China 3.320b, 3.380a, Argentine (Official) 29.78, Argentine (Free) 24.80 offered, Brazil 5.45, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.38, Chile (Official) 5.10, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 56.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.60, Guatemala 100, Holland 37.78, 20.60, 20.63, Peru 15.50, Uruguay 56.00b, Venezuela 29.60, Netherlands West Indies 58.05, Dutch Guiana 53.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 95.030, Swiss Bank Notes rate 28.00, 30.00, Belgian Franc 2.23, —Reuter.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

Closing stock quotations:
Adams Express 16 1/2, Alaska Juneau 6 1/2, American Can 88 1/2, American Smelting 50 1/2, American Telephone 17 1/2, American Tobacco 8, American Waterworks 17 1/2, Anaconda Copper 38 1/2, Aviation Corporation 7 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 22 1/2, Barnard 24 1/2, Bendix Aviation 34 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 94, Boeing Aircraft 24 1/2, Borden Co 47, Canadian Pacific 14 1/2, J. I. Case 27 1/2, Chrysler 92, Colgate 48 1/2, Commercial Union 21 1/2, Corn Products 62 1/2, Dupont de Nemours 176 1/2, Eastman Kodak 21 1/2, Electric Light 40 1/2, General Motors 65 1/2, Goodyear 37 1/2, Homestead Mining 37 1/2, International Harvester 80 1/2, International Paper 44, International Tel & Tel 19 1/2, Johns Manville 121, Kennecott Copper 43 1/2, Montgomery Ward 69 1/2, National Distillers 24 1/2, National Lead 30 1/2, New York Central 17 1/2, Packard Motors 7 1/2, Pan-American Airways 16 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 31 1/2, Radio Corporation 11 1/2, Real Silk 21 1/2, Republic Steel 29, Reynolds Tobacco 37 1/2, Schenley 38 1/2, Sears Roebuck 39 1/2, Shell Oil 31 1/2, Socony Vacuum 16, Southern Pacific 47 1/2, Standard Brands 40 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 62 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 67 1/2, Studebaker 23, Union Bag 28 1/2, Union Carbide 94, U.S. Rubber 60, U.S. Steel 72 1/2, Westinghouse 27 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 65, —Associated Press.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept. 13.
Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent.
Short Money 1/2 to 1, Bank Bills, 3 Months 1/32, Bank Bills, 6 Months 9/16 to 1, Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 1 to 1 1/4, Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, Treasury Bills, 2 Months 1/2 to 17/32, Treasury Bills 3 Months 1/2 to 17/32.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, Sept. 12.
Rupees Annas
Silver, Ready 165 00
per 100 tolas
Silver, Forward 164 00
per 100 tolas
Gold Delivery 100 10
per tola
Gold Forward 98 14
per tola
Sovereign 69 08
Each

London, Sept. 13.
Silver, Spot, per fine oz. 55 1/4 d.
Silver, Forward per fine oz. 55 1/4 d.
Bar Gold, Fine, oz. 172 1/8.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "GLENSTRAE"

Damaged cargo ex s.s. "Glenestrae" will be examined at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon on 14th & 15th September, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present at the time of examination.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents

Hongkong: 14th Sept. 1946

DECONTROL FOR TUNG OIL?

London, Sept. 13.

The belief is growing here that the Ministry of Supply may be contemplating a free market in tung oil in the not too distant future.

This is based largely on the apparent reluctance of the Ministry to buy at the present time, although its stocks are believed to be by no means large and the insistent oil shortage makes the demand for tung oil very strong.—Reuter.

London Stock Exchange

London, Sept. 13.

Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. 104 1/2/75
97 1/2, Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 111 1/2, War Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 107-7/16, New War Loan, 3 per cent. 105-13/16, Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1955-65 105-11/16, Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1960-70 106-3/16, Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1965-75 107 1/2, Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. 119-3/16, German Loan, 7 per cent. (Davies) 10 1/2, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent. 1907-19, Canton-Kowloon Ry. 23, Tientsin Pukow Ry., 5 per cent. 28, Lung-Tsing Ry., 5 per cent. 1913-28, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent. 1913 (London) 50, Crisp Loan 5 per cent. 1911 47, Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent. 1911 28, Honan Railway, 5 per cent. 1905 32 1/2, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent. 28, Mercantile Bank of India "A" 23 1/2, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 12-7/16, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 85, Lydenburg Estates 123 1/2, South Africa Townships 28/10, Selection Trust 46 1/2, South Africa Townships 12 1/2, Canadian Pacific 20, Mexican Eagles 13/10.—Reuter.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Sept. 13.

Cotton futures moved higher in moderately active dealings supported by mill buying and small replacement house demand. Futures closed 90 cents to \$1.85 a bale higher.
Oct. 36.48-52, Dec. 36.47-49, March 36.23, May 35.88, July 35.40-41, Oct. 33.18, Middling spot 37.24 nominal.—Associated Press.

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SAILING FOR

S.S. "PRESIDENT POLK" 20th Sept. Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
S.S. "LOUIS McHENRY HOWE" 20th Sept. Singapore, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
S.S. "MARINE FLIER" 21st Sept. Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
S.S. "HAMILTON VICTORY" 22nd Sept. San Francisco and Los Angeles.
S.S. "NONPAREIL" 15th Oct. New York and Boston.
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Homewards

M/S "KINA"

loading here about 21st September for PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AARHUS, COPENHAGEN OSLO & GOTHENBURG

s.s. "TAHSIS" due Hongkong about 21st Sept.
from U.S.A. via Shanghai.
s.s. "TAHSIS" loading for Bangkok about 22nd Sept.

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Regular monthly sailings to the U.S.A.

In port:

M/S "Stanball"

M/S "Samols"

Due to arrive:

M/S "Fort Connally" 18th September
M/S "King William" Middle September
M/S "Hickory Mount" Middle September
M/S "Hudson Park" Early October
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Telephone 25041

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SAILINGS

S.S. "HINSANG" (No Passengers) to Labuan & Sandakan 20th Sept.
S.S. "WINGSANG" to Shanghai 27th Sept.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "KWASANG" from Tientsin, Tsingtao & Keelung 18th Sept.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR" Kowloon Dock
S.S. "TEANG" Kowloon Dock
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM" (Ben Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "HINSANG" Kowloon Dock.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave

Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

S.S. "PROMETHEUS" arvd. from U.K. Discharging Holts Wharf.
S.S. "GLENAFFRIC" due from U.K. 26th Sept.
Loads for Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam & London 6th Oct.

M.V. "GLENARTNEY" Arvd. from U.K. Buoy A2.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. "KAFRISTAN" arvd. from Melbourne discharging Kowloon Wharf No. 1. accepts cargo for Shanghai till Sept. 19 and loads for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide early October.
S.S. "PERIOD" due from Sydney 25th Sept.

Agents: PRINCE LINE LTD.

Chinese Freight Agents: CHEONG FAT CO.,
54 Bonham Strand E. Tel: 20087.Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA
STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "KITSILANO PARK" due from Vancouver 16th Sept.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"ATREUS"	U. K.	Discharging
"SAMETTRICK"	KARACHI & BOMBAY	Discharging
"BENALDER"	U.K.	Mid September
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	October

Ship	Loads For	Ready
"SAMSOARING"	U.K. via Straits	20th September

Accepts cargo for LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
OBRA	Ran gon	Early October
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
OBRA	Straits, Madras, Calcutta.	Mid-October

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"EASTERN"	Australian Ports	Discharging
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"NELLORE"	SYDNEY	19th September
"EASTERN"	SHANGHAI	Sails 10 a.m. Sept. 16th

Company's launches will leave P & O Pier at 9 a.m. & Kowloon Police Pier at 9-15 a.m. to embark passengers.
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Telephone Nos. 27721-2.

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M/S. "MARCHEN MAERSE"

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FAIRTIME ONLY

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S.S. "BENLOMOND" Late September.
S.S. "BENCROUCHAN" Late September.
LOADING
S.S. "BENRINNES" Loading for London 2nd half Sept.
S.S. "BENALDER" 2nd half Sept.
S.S. "BENLOMOND" 2nd half Oct.
S.S. "BENCROUCHAN" 2nd half Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—

W. F. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

THE HONG KONG
SUNDAY HERALD
HONG KONG, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1946.